## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

APPROPRIATE SUNDAY READING.

American College for Girls in Constantimople...The Princess of Wales and Her Dead Son-The Old Black Bull.

GOD IN CHRIST,

Within all life, beyond all thought,
We seek thee through thy worlds abroad,
Thy footsteps trace, but find thee not.
All forms of being thou dost fill, O theu far-off, eternal God, A strange, retreating Mystery still.

Far off thou art, and yet most near! Then comest in Christ our souls to meet-A Presence cicse and warm and dear, A Sympathy, a Friendship sweet. One with ourselves in him thou art; Our Father, with a Brother's heart.

The Source of all the tenderness That we have ever felt or dreamed; A boundless Power and Will to bless, Thy life into our lives has streamed. We grope not through the void sione; Thou callest us, claimest us for thine own!

Into thy hand thou takest ours: We lean our weary hearts on thine. Our lamost thoughts, our utmost powers Unfold within thy light divine; And in the spirit of thy Son-Our little lives with thine are one.

Thy mysteries deepen and increase; Beyond our path we cannot see. Christ is our Refuge and our Peace; Through him we are at home with thee; In him we know thee as thou art; Thou lovest us with a human Heart!

-Lucy Larcum.

The American College at Constantinople, One of the leading problems of the day in mission work is the place to be accorded to education. The true student of human nature must, however, confess that there exists no force more powerful to elevate the standards of morality, to ennoble social aims and to promote liv-ing for the highest ends, than a well-balanced Christian college education. It balanced Christian college education. It is the aim of the American College for Girls, at Constantinople, to meet the present demand for higher education for

This institution was founded in 1871, not in the way of an ordinary mission school, but by funds collected by the Woman's Board of Missions for this purpose aside from the ordinary contri-butions to the board. Two years ago it became a regularly chartered American college, and since that time its growth has been rapid.

It is a college for all classes. Many of the students come from rich families; but the charges for tuition are purposely so the charges for tailion are purposely so moderate that those in poorer circumstances may enjoy its advantages. The education of teachers is one object of the college, and graduates of the mission schools in the interior of Turkey are often sent here for further education, to prepare them to go back as teachers.

During the last academic year one hundred and forty-one students were entitled of the following nationalities: Ar-

rolled, of the following nationalities: Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, English, American, Israelite, Turkish, French and German. Of these, eighty-four were boarding students, who represented many different countries of the East, some coming from Batum, in Russia, and dis-tant cities in Turkey, and others from Rumania, Bulgaria, Macedonia and Greece, besides many from Constanti-

The language of the college is English; but special courses are given in Latin, ancient and modern Armenian and ancient and modern Armenian and Greek, Slavic, Bulgarian, French and German. Each student is required to study her own vernacular thoroughly. The standard of scholarship has been gradually roised, as the internal growth of the college permitted and public sentiment demanded. During the last year special progress in this respect has been made in the scientific department. made in the scientific department.

Much theight is given, however, to other than the intellectual wants of the students Effort is made provide good advantages for social al., physical custure. Societies for philanthropic effort are well statained, and the Codlege Missionary Society does very enthusiastic work. It contains sixty members, who, during the last year, contributed over during the last year, contributed over \$225, which sum was wasely expended in home and foreign mission work. We feel that this institution derives

much of its strength from the alumnae, who now number eighty-six, and are scattered all over the land, from the Eughrates to the Danube, while in Al-Euphrates to the Danabe, while in Albania our one Albanian graduate has opened the first Christian school for girls in that country. Many of our alumnae occupy positions of great influence and usefulness, and half of their number have engaged in teaching. The first-class graduates became the nucleus for an Alumnae Association, which has already held two enthusiastic public meetings, possesses a growing library, and bids fair to become a power for good in the cause of Christian education.

The college buildings are two in number, and occupy a commanding site in

The college buildings are two in number, and occupy a commanding site in Scutari, overlooking the city of Constantinople, the Bosperus and the Marmora. These buildings are very much crowded since the great increase in the number of students, and a new building is needed to provide, not only enlarged accommodations, but to contain laboratories for the scientific department. This college the scientific department. This college bus to compete with well-endowed untive schools, which are much strengthnational prejudices that are always in their favor and against foreign

A strong stand is taken by the college in religious matters, and its first aim is well known to be to inculcate a simple and practical Christianity. The reputa-tion that the institution has gained for high moral teaching carries great weight with the more earnest and thoughtful in the surrounding communities. It is most important that this college should repre-sent the best that American effort car necomplish in mental and spiritual culture in this land, where both are so much needed.—Mary M. Patrick, president, in Independent.

## The Princess of Wales,

A few years ago, as the story is told in the English papers, the Princess of Wales went to the table of the Holy Communion accompanied for the first time by her eldest son. She gave him that morning a little manuscript book, containmorning a lattle manuscript book, containing texts and verses of hymns, which she had copied for him, "hoping," as she said afterward, "that they might help him to keep closer to the cross."

After his death, as she was stooping over him to lay some flowers may him.

After his death, as she was stooping over him to lay some flowers upon his breast, she saw upon a little table close to his bedside, the book, bearing marks of long and constant use.

The Princess told this fact to Canon Fleming, adding, with the tears streaming from her eyes, "I could not but feel that Eddy had chang to the cross."

The woman who, in her grief, told the story of her dead boy, because she knew that all other mothers would be glad with her, is the daughter, the wife, the mother

her, is the daughter, the wife, the mother of kings and princes. Yet the little worn book which gave her a hope that "Eddy had turned to the cross" is of more value to her now than that proudest of earthly

crowns, which he lost in dying.

The boy who is a prince in a foreign court, or the boy who is in a school or op or office in an American town, may believe that power, money, prizes of one sort or another, are the only things to think of and work for, and his mother may spend her life in trying to gain these things for him; but when the boy in the midst of his work or fun suddenly feels death's hand upon him, it is only

his soul and his fate that he thinks of.

And his mother, be she queen or slave,
when she stands over the dead body of
her boy, would give all the rank or wealth
or success which she had hoped to see
his for one word to tell her that he had
clung to the cross.—The Youth's Companion.

The Misdirected Letter. Mr. Arvine, in his well-known collection FRAUD OF FORCE BILLS.

ing story, which is not without its lessons:
The Rev. Mr. Bulkley, of Coichester, was
famous in his day as a sage counsellor
and peacemaker. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into unhappy divisions PEDERAL POWER OFER ELECTIONS

of "Moral Anecdotes," relates the follow-

borhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions, which the congregation were unable to adjust among themselves. They deputed one of their number to the venerable Bulkiey for his services, with the request that he would send them his advice in writing. It so happened that Mr. Bulkiey had a farm in an extreme end of the town, upon which he had a

end of the town, upon which he had a tenant. In addressing the two letters, the

This mystical advice puzzled the church

Mr. Bulkley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequence was that all the animosities subsided, and harmony was restored to the long-afflicted church.

How many churches, not only in the country, but in the towns, might talk a lesson from this misdirected letter; now there were the country that the country there is no the country that the country that the country there is no the country that the country th

much more peace and harmony there would be if discontented and divided con

gregations would see to their fences and take special care of the old black bull.—

Religious Notes. Bishop Nicolai, chief of the Greek Or-thodox mission in Japan, has undertaken to publish a Japanese journal in the in-terest of his work, with special polemical

terest of his work, with special polemical tendencies against both Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. The Orthodox Church is evineing great zeal in Japan, and enjoys the special co-operation of the Russian Government. Its successes se far have been small.

The Pope has appointed Archbishop Satolli, professor of dogmatic theology at the Propaganda, and who represented him at the opening of the Catholic University at Washington, as apostolic legate to the United States. He will come here soon and remain about a year, visiting the different dioceses, and then return to make his report on the growth and present condition of the faith.

Next year will occur the Episcopal jubilee of the Pope; and it is said that there will be a large pilgrimage of priests from North and South America, including 700 from the United States.

Oliver Cromwell, while visiting one of

the great churches of England, discovered a number of silver statues in the

niches of a side chapel. "What are these?" he demanded sternly of the trem-

the reply, "they are the twelve apostles, "The twelve apostles, are they? Wel

take them away at once and melt them down and coin them into money, that, like their Master, they may go about

The meeting of the archbishops of the

Roman Catholic Church in this country, which was appointed for October 13 has been postponed to November 16th

account of the proclamation appointing October 21st as Columbus Day. According to Archbishop Corrigan, no programme has yet been prepared, though the most important question will be that of the education of Catholic children.

Mr. Whittier's deep personal interest

in everything that helped to bring Chris-tians together received a noticeable illus-

tration in his joining the Brotherhood of Christian Unity. Only a short line before his death he wrote to the founder of the society—Mr. Theodog —F. Seward—as follows:

"For years I have been desirous of a ovement for uniting all Christians

"John G. Whitties."
"It is one of the secrets of the power

which the Bible has over us that it throws itself with such sympathy into all

our interests and all our feelings, simply

our interests and all our feelings, simply as men. Its divine teaching and wisdom come to us under human form and in the language of human experience coming from Heaven, and, telling of God and eternity, it clothes itself in human shape and speaks the words of human life, of human gladness, of human anxiety and sorrow and fear. It is a history of men, of families, of friendships, of the ups and downs of agitated lives, of the affection of fathers and children of husbands

tion of fathers and children, of husband and wives, of brothers and companions

of those who have joyed together and mourned together. It is a record of what men have actually found in these few short years of sojourn on earth—of

their love, of their grief, of their quar-rels and enmities, of their wisdom and goodness and enjoyment of life—of the mistakes and follies and sins and suffer-

a special feter mass of the churches in this country, without distinction of creed, that October 16th, the Sunday preceding Columbus day, be observed as proceeding Columbus day, but that special

a Columbian Sunday, and that special reference be made, not only to the divine providence which has so led and blessed

the people, but also to the educational idea, which has, with such wisdom, been

made the centre of all the local celebra-

Mr. Moody has been conducting meetings in Ireland with the usual gratifying success. At Belfast even heavy wet weather was not sufficient to check the enthusiasm or materially lessen the auditation of materially lessen the auditation and the provision was

ence. A special wooden pavilion was prepared, which Mr. Moody confesses is by far the best building of its kind he

has ever had the privilege of speaking in. The clergymen of every denomina-tion, including those of the Established Church, have joined heartly in the move-

ment, and the after meetings and young

men's meetings have been conducted with

The Presbyterian Journal, which is an

out and out opponent of the revision of the Westminster Confession, referring

to the announcement that an open letter

is being prepared by a number of minis ters, the purpose of which is to urge the

presbyterics not to approve overture 3 and ask the Assembly for the entire clim ination of section 7, chapter III., says that the "only way to check" the oppo

sition to revision is for "the original op-ponents of revision to reform and con-solidate their ranks and stand by the Confession as it is; the firmness of one-third of the presbyteries will save it."

Cardinal Howard, who died recently

at Brighton, England, was a member of the well-known English family of that

rame, and a younger brother of the Duke of Norfelk. When twenty-six years of age he became a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, and with the exception

of a year in India in the matter of the Goa schism, he has since that time lived entirely in Italy. In 1881 he was nominated archeriest of the Basilica of St.

Peter's, and in that capacity he became also prefect of the congregation, which

has the care of the edifice itself. He was a remarkable linguist, speaking Ara-

Two Much of a Risk.

It is not unusual for colds contracted in

the fall to hang on all winter. In such

cases entarrh or chronic bronchitis are

almost sure to result. A fifty cent bot

tle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will

cure any cold. Can you afford to risk so much for so small an amount? This

remedy is intended especially for bad colds and croup, and can always be de-pended upon. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 east Main street.

the European languages fluently.

Armenian and Russian, as well as

ings which are so familiar to us. A special letter has been sent out sug-

ent condition of the faith.

doing good.

movement

E. D., in Toronto Parish and Home.

Shown to Be Illegal and Unconstitutional Hamilton and His Colleagues Cited as Proof-An Interesting Paper.

(The following is published by request .- Ed.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August, 1892. To His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States:

tenant. In addressing the two letters, the one to the church was directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church. The church was convened to hear the advice which was to settle their disputes. The chairman read as follows:

"You will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong, and you will take special care of the old black buil." Dear Sir,-As a mere citizen-never in office and belonging to no party-I now exercise "the right of petition," formulating my paper as an exposition or argument, addressed to yourself as part of the Gov. ernment. This mystical navice puzzled the enuren at first, but an interpreter among the more discerning ones was found, who said: "Brethren, this is the very advice we most need; the direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed to godly discipline and sound doctrine, watching against error and inconsistency."

I aim to show, by the testimony of Hamilton and his great colleagues, as well as from the nature of things and from our history and records, that no Federal power to "regulate" elections exists, and, indeed, none to affect them except on some minor matters, which, in relation the elements or essentialities of "elections" "extraneous circumstances," 1. e., matters that neither touch right nor influence

watching against error and inconsistency in our lives; and we must, in a particular manner, set a watchful guard over the devil—the old black bull—who has done so much hurt of late."

All perceived the wisdom and fitness of DECISIVE REPROBATION OF SUCH LAWS. Hamilton, in No. 59 of the Federalist, voices his own views and those of Madison and Jay-all sanctioned by Washington-in giving the reasons for Congress being empowered to designate and fix by law-i, e, by a Federal statute—the time, place and methods of "holding elections" for memmethods of "holding elections" for members of Congress. He puts the Federal Legislature and the statal one on precisely the same footing and says that each, as far as possible, "ought to depend on itself for its own preservation." His key-note, indeed as that "green appropriate ought to condeed, is that "every government ought to contain in itself the means of its own preserva-

This was the reason why Congress was to have the power to make and alter, by law, such statal regulations as touched time, place and manner, so that the voters and sworn election officers should be under

sworn election officers should be under legal duty to promptly and timely elect the congressmen, which 'we, the people," had agreed and ordained that each state was 'entitled to," and was, herself, to "choose," But let us follow Hamilton somewhat fur-ther on this topic, and see how he deals with Messrs, Lodge and Hoar. To illus-tree the agreement groundly of leaving the trate the wrong or impolicy of leaving the existence of the Federal agency at the will of the statal ones, and for the further purof the statal ones, and for the further purpose of reprobating the very usurpation and treason we have before us, he and his colleagues said as follows, in the atoresaid number 59: "Suppose an article had been introduced into the Constitution empowering the United States to regulate the elections for the particular States, would any man have hesitated to condemn it, both as an unwarrantable transposition of power and as a premeditated en-gine for the destruction of the State govern-"The violation of principle in this continued he, is just the same as it would be if the existence of the National Government were "subjected to the pleasure of the State governments"; and he con-cludes that "earh, as far as possible, ought

Right at the subject's threshold, then, we see that the error of Lodge et alie is a fault— "a violation of principle"—downright wick-edness! Nay more, he at least is subject to the charge of knowing that our highest authorities on constitutional law-Hamilton and others-instructed him and his coactors that it is unconstitutional for Congress to empower the United States to regulate the elections of the particular States." And worse yet, he knew that those authorities declare that such election bills are virtually treasonable attempts at the "transposition of [the people's] power" and "the destruction of the State governments."

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.

This is really the great question of the day, for it involves usurpation and revoluday, for it involves usurpation and revolu-tion. A national party now striving for power, calls, in its platferm, for a Fe ieral law to enforce what the national mine may at any time consider and decide to be honesty and fairness in statal elections of congressmen—in other words, a law "empowering the United States to regulate it we elecmovement for uniting all Unrishans with no other creed or pledge than a simple recognizion of Christ as our leader. I make read thy published articles on the subject with hearty approval and sympathy.

I am truly thy friend, thing the Federalist reprobates. And President Harrison said in a message to Congress when the Force bill was pending The power to take the whole direct on and outrol of the election \* of representatives is clearly given to the general Government in well defined constitutional

The other national party ranforms against the Force bill, but many of its leaders concede Federal power to regulate but aim to prevent excessive ase of it. They "let the lion in" and essay and hope to harness him. Later, perhaps too late, they will see that the beast is dangerous and uncontrollable!

A BASELESS CLAIM.

The claim of Federal power is baseless, as well as out of reason, as I shall now show, by fairly presenting section 4 of arti-cie i: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof (in the regula-tions for holding elections), but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or places and manner only, except as to the places and manner only, except as to the place of choosing senators."

Now, "we the people" give power only by words, the meanings of which are our intent. Our language does not contain our intent to give Congress a power "to regulate electrons for the marticular States."

elections for the particular States. such intent is apparent or implied, and none such can exist in the nature of things, because "holding elections" is mecessarily yond and above any regulation but that of the original and interent power, of the original and interent power, which by right elects. Can there be election without choice, or choice without free will? Does not the lawful regulator always have authority over the subject to be regu-lated, accompanied by power to coerce obedience and to punish disobedience to his How can the people be free if their servants can in anywise control their only means of speaking and effectuating their will—namely, votes: If the Federal (or national) dominance claimed had been intended, would "we the people" not have put it in plain words so that the intent could shown as a facts No such intent

Another reason why there can be no intent to give Congress power to regulate elections is that "time, place and manner," are distinctly named in the power and everything else excluded from it. Respects outsite exclusion afteries. Hamilton explained "time, place and manner" to be in relation to the right of election, "extraneplaned time, place and manner to be in relation to the right of election, "extrane-ous circumstances" not touching or af-fecting substance or essentials, but bearing the same relation to "holding elections" or the right of election, that form, color, size, weight, time, location or manuer of operating, do to the thing of which they are prelicated. And he distinctly repeated that time, place and manner are "ertraneous" to "nodding elections" and the right of holding them. [Read Federalian, No. 60, sections 4

TWO FATAL PPESUMPTIONS, Here please note two fatal presumptions: No power can be taken to be given un-less expressed in explicit terms or implied unmistakably. 7 Otto, 659.
2. At lest the claimant of the authority

raises a doubt whether "we the people" gave regulating power, and that doubt must be solved in our favor.

GROSS SULFCISM. The claim involves a gross solecism, and cannot be expressed without it, for it is absurd to talk of regulating time, place, or manner. These are to be designated, fixed, or established—not regulated. After any one of them shall have been chosen and adopted, it is an absurdity to talk of regulating it; for example, now can time be regu-lated after fixing a day? How place after designating it? And how manner after en-acting that the voters shall vote with beaus, by ballot, or viva voce, or by the Australian

method? Note, finally, that if Congress designate Note, finally, that if Congress designate May let as to "time," the county-seat as to "place" and the ballot as to "manner," it will have done the dudy the law defines, and presumably, have exhausted its power. Whence after that can come any authority or subject of regulation? If President Harrison's view be adopted, obviously, even after "time" and "place" and "manner" shall by law all be designated and fixed and passed by as accomplished facts, and the

power to provide for them be exhausted, the fraud and infamy of "empowering the United frand and infarry of "empowering the United States to regulate the elections for the particu-lar States" on the Lodge and Hoar plans may be continued forever.

FINAL WORDS.

In conclusion of this paper I beg leave to say that "we, the people." in our organic and "supreme law." have put our entire Federal intent in words; that the meanings of these words precisely measure that intent, and that beyond the infinitely-sacred fact of that intent congressional power cannot go And Washington's first inaugural address

simply states to the first Congress—and to all others—this fundamental and everlasting all others—this functamental truth: "The great constitutional charter, under which you are assembled, by defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given." chick your attention is to be given."

And every member, who is fit for his great

And every member, who is fit for his great agency and trust, will always most carefully exercise his judgment, his conscience and his will on the "parcers defined" and the "objects designated" in the language, and not go beyond, because he is oath-bound not to touch "reserved," i. e., "unwritten" powers. B. J. SAGE.

ADVOCATE OF THE THIRD PARTY. He Imitates Mrs. Malaprop in His Contempt for Grammar.

We copy the following from the Gazette, published at Smithville, Charlotte county:

Mossingford, Va., Sept. 22, 1892.—Editor Gazette: Refore a select audience of Mossingford citizens, on the evening of the 20th, Mr. Clem Thomas, a Third party orator, delivered himself as follows: 'Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Citi-

zens:
"I repear before you ladies and gentlemen of this audience, I hope to repress my understanding before this resembly. I want to pronounce to you all that droughts has evertaken us, and I want also to reform you that there is men today, yes sir, thousands of them, skeeping in their graves who never heard of the Third party. Cause why, they died, felin their graves who never heard of Third party. Cause why, they died, low-citizens, before the Third party sprung up. "I want every body to come to the

polls on the Sth day of November and show your hands. I am sperking in be-half of the Third party. I am willing to speak to the top of my nerve and lose all my strength advocating the cause of the Third party. It is a fine party, if any one knew where it was, but very few know where it is, fellow-citizens. If I had a thousand dollars in my pocket there would be prosperity in my house, fellow-citizens. A thousand dollars is a good fellow-citizens, a fine thing, but

where is it?

"The Democrats never produced anything down but took off the dog taxes. I don't feel just now ready to repress my recissions this afterneon, but on court-day my views will be fully explained to the Charlotte county accordinace. It gives me most much pleasure to implicate my views on this subject. The Third party will ply more to the laboring man. I pray God the Third party will ever grow as the green-bay tree. Don't you remember the old ancedote about the snake bit the lamb, and the lamb says: 'What do you mean?' So you see the Democrats is biting the Third party. I bid the Democrats farewell, we shall not shake hands any more, but will ever shake hands with the Third party as long as I live. the Third party as long as I live. Excuse my short remarkatory, and every-body turn out next court, I surpose to ex-planinate the canvass of this issue. Lalies and gentlemen, I thank you for your

The speaker was frequently interrupted by the most vociferous applause, and the citizens of Mossingford feel proud to have in their midst one gifted with such splendid oratory.

The Necessity for Pastimes,

Games are of such excellent use in themselves, not only as recreation from strain but as safety valves for the dangerous or mischievous forces in human nature, diverting the thoughts from unhealthy tendencies and chastening the frames unto symmetry and grace, that it were a pity if room were not kept for people who can never aspire to professional proficiency. They are potent safe-guards against two of the most deplora-ble deformities to which human nature is liable—dullness in the hard-worked, and vanity in the idle; each of which brings many a man and woman into a tragic degree of ridicule. Some young people are so constituted as to feel no inclination to games, but very much the reverse; their minds are of such fiber as reverse; their minds are of such fiber as to retain elasticity without having recourse to systematic diversion. That they are not characters of small capacity which exhibit this trait may be shown by quoting two well known instances of men highly distinguished in widely different careers. The Duke of Wellington could never be induced, when at school, to throw any spirit into the sports of other boys; he preferred wandering about alone to the engrossing occupation of foot-ball or he preferred windering about more to the engrossing occupation of foot-hall or cricket. Roussean consumed days and nights of close study in an attempt to master the game of chess; but, though he persevered in repeated endeavors, they all came to nothing, for as often as he persevered in repeated endeavors, they all came to nothing, for as often as he sat down to a game, all that he had learned went out of his head. But such instances are exceptional, and in most characters hard work, unrelieved by competitive games, is apt to produce "grooviness"—and superfluous leisure, stupidity. It is difficult to imagine a young woman fond of lawn tennis falling a prey to the merbid self-consciousness which consumed the Comtesse de Senecterre, whom Tallemant des Reaux describes as a beautiful but very foolish woman. One of her fancies was to have pillows of every size in her bed—even for her thumbs—for she pridest herself on her heautiful hands, and slept with them open, to keep the joints surfl. Athletes, it is true, are peculiarly prone to vanity, but the form that vice assumes in them is that of the peculiarly prone to variety, but the Para-that vice assumes in them is that of the pride of life, by many degrees more par-pride of life, by many degrees more pardonable than the deliberate self-love of

donable than the denorate service of indoicnee.

It is a long descent from games which excrise mind or body to these of pursechance, yet these have as firm a hold upon human inclination as if they possessed merit in themselves. No more pitcous impression can be made on a mind capable of reflection than is left by a visit to the tables of Moate Carlo. Hour after hour, day after day, year efter year, the same crowds guther round them, blind to the beauty of sapphire then, blind to the beauty of sapphire sea and glorious sunshine, content to swelter and scramble and wrangle—for what? Well, they are under thrall of one of two motives—two deplorable mo-tives; one, the lowest; the other, the sad-dest, that can be conceived. For the first is avarice—of all lust the most obscene, of all passions the most disastrous. scene, of all passions the most disastrous. Valor, self-devotion, truth, humanity, may (so complex is human nature) coexist with much that is evil in a character; but avarice taints the whole being: ter: but avarice taints the whole being, unlike other desires, it is never satisfied, it is never at rest; nothing sweet can flow from the source which it has polluted. Let there be no mistake or palliation about this; avarice is the primarice. palliation about this are palliation about the mary lure to the calino. Take away the gold and who would be so childish as to play for counters or sweetments? The lects a crowd round the tables is the desire of idle men to rid themelves of that most precious possession—time; which, once it is gone, can never be re-called, the loss of which is ever the cause

of fruitless regret.

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom tarries:" but here even knowledge seems to be set at contempt. Crowds of educated people, with ready access to all the stores of knowledge laid up through the laborious ages for present use, affirm the laborious ages for present use, affirm the contemptible creed of luck. Never was contemptible creed of luck. Never was there a god so false, never one before whom so many bowed the knee in profound and ignorant faith. It would be lost labor to combat the belief—almost universal and wholly ineradicable among gamblers—in an isscrutable influence upon human occasion, capable of being offended or prepitiated. It differs in no respect from idolatry; for civilized, well educated becale behave just as the pazan does in regard to the Great Spirit. does in regard to the Great Spir the souls of his ancestors, or the deifi powers of nature. It is, in fact, a kind

of lusorial animism. "Don't disappoint your luck!"—the gambler's cardinal precept—implies the same dread of offending a powerful being, impatient of slight, as still moves the inhabitants of Tinnevelly, in Indo China, to lay brandy and cheroots on the grave of a certain British officer whom they hated and feared on account of his tyrannical rule over them, believing that his spirit can only be kept from mischief by being plied with the same little luxuries he loved when alive. "The Lord thy God is a jealeus Lord" is dogma not peculiar to Jewish worship; it is the idea uppermost in all religion.—Sir Herbert Maxwell, in Plackwood's Magazine. Magazine.

FOR ANTARCTIC SEAS. Stout Dundee Whelers to Investigate the

Mysterlous Southern Ocean. There sailed from the Northern port of Dundee on September 6th two of a

small fleet of four whaling vessels-the other two sailed on the 8th-the fate of which will be followed with considerable interest. Their mission, it is true, is mainly a

commercial and prosaic one, but there are circumstances surrounding it which invest it with something of the halo of romance. The vessels are not bound for the icy waters of the North, which, with-in certain well-defined limits at all events, are fairly familiar to many hardy mari-Their destination is the Antarctic seas,

a region of the globe to which there still clings much of the mystery and fascination which ever belong to the unknown. The voyage may, indeed, be said to be almost entirely one of discovery, and it is this fact which has attracted to much attention to the departure of the four Dundee whalers, and which will cause many, both in this country and elsewhere, to look with more than usual anxiety for

their safe return.

For a number of years past the "industry" associated with the shores of Greenland, and which at one time was of considerable importance, has been steadily on the decline. There was much capital invested in it, but latterly there has been little or no return, and often there has been a very serious loss. Enterprise, however, knows no limits, and if it cannot find seems in one part of the world not find scope in one part of the world it sets off in search of it in another. It is only in accordance with the fitness of things that this latest expedition to "new ground" should have been fitted out by ground" should have been fitted out by British capital and be dominated by Brit-

ish pluck.

Men experienced in such matters be-lieve that the harvest that is now de-nied them in the far North will be found in the far South, and should this opinion be confirmed the discovery will be one

of considerable importance.

The strange thing is that serious attention has never been directed to this region before. It is true that half a century ago a London merchant did make some sort of an attempt to explore, from a commercial point of view, the Antarctic ocean, and obtained from the Government of the day a grant of the Anckland Islands, to the south of New Zea-land, as a basis of operations; but his first attempt proved a failure and he never made another. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the present expedition, it will certainly not be abandoned till every effort has been made that can be successed. be made to ensure its success.

The great silent sea into which the four Dundee whalers will sail is, as we

have said, comparatively unexplored. While toward the North Pole the limits of the unknown have been pushed back considerably further than 80 degrees north latitude, the South Pole region within the Antarctic circle is, with certain small exceptions, still a blank on he world's map. Sir John Ross, half a century ago,

carried out perhaps the most system-atic examination of the expanse that has yet been made; but the Challenger has yet occa made; but the Challenger during the famous cruise only just crossed the Antarctic circle, so that there is still ample opportunity for the wresting of some of Nature's secrets from their hiding places in the vust ice fields of the South. ice fields of the South.

The area selected as the destination of the whalers lies between the meridian of Greenwich and longitude 90 degrees west. It is accessible from England by a lie of the second length of the second le grees west. It is accessible from England by a direct route lying between the continents of America and Africa of some seven thousand miles in length.

The vessels have been equipped as steamers, but it is intended that most of the passage shall be made under sail; and with an average speed of five knots an hour the voyage will, it is caleniated, be accomplished in two months. Four months will be spent endeavoring to complete cargoes, and the vessels expect to reach home again about the month of May. Each ship will carry a crew of forty men; all the commanders are experienced mavigators and the surgeons on board have been supplied with instruments which will enable them to record fully the results of meteorological and magnetic observations, teorological and magnetic observations, to take soundings, bring up specimens of the sea bottom, collect flora and

fatina, and so on. The expedition, therefore, has another and more important interest than the commercial one, and it is quite possible that from a scientific point of view the that from a scientific point of the results may be of considerable value. It is just possible, too, that Antarctic exploration, which has been neglected for some time, may receive a fresh imperus from the discoveries of the whal-

## Persistence of Cholera Germs.

The fact that, of the real cases of chol-era reported in New York, the origin of only two or three can be directly traced to contact to lately-arrived immigrants furnishes no ground for serious alarm.
It is probable that the germs deposited during the visitation of 1854 have never been entirely eradicated, but since those germs produced no dangerous outbreak during an interval of twelve years, it follows that their presence is not ne-cessarily meracing of an epidemic now. On the contrary, the progress of sani-tary science, the greater knowledge obtained of the character of the disease, the conditions favorable to its propagation and the best means of preventing its spread, give assurance of our capacity

to meet and overcome it.

The belief that the germs have been lying dormant in New York since 1854, or even as far back as 1849 or 1832, is sustained by the almost yearly recur rence of cases. The number of deaths from cholera in 1832 was 3,513. Two years later there were 971 deaths. The nortality statistics for 1839, 1849, 1844, 1845. presence and persistence of the germs. The epidemic of 1849 carried off 5,071 victims. The following season 57 cases were reported. In 1852 there were 374 deaths, and in 1853, 33. Then came the epidemic of 1854, with a mortality list of over 2,500. From that time until 1877 there was not a year in which the city was entirely free from cholera, and, although the registrar of vital statistics reports no genuine instance of the mala-1845 and 1848 indicate the continued reports no genuine instance of the mala-dy in the interval of the succeeding fifteen years, the unexplained cases which have occurred since the 6th instant suggest the possibility that the germs may have lain dermant for that period.

While these facts reader tenable the theory that a thickly settled community which has once suffered severely from an epidemic of Asiatic cholera can never be confident of having thoroughly exterminated the bacilli which are recognized to-day as the exciting cause of the disease, they also show that frequent and violent returns of it are extremely unlikely, even when the extraordinary vigilance which an epidemic induces has been relaxed. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that, with all the skill, knowledge and sanitary resources which we command, cholera can never again rage here as it raged in 1832 and 1849. The disease itself has lost none of its The disease itself has lost none of its malignant intensity, but we know how to treat it and fight it so much better than we did upon former occasions that there is not the slightest ground for fear of an epidemic. He who observes the precautions recommended by the board of health can go his way with a feeling of security.—Brooklyn Eagle. GALLANT MR, CLEVELAND,

He Would Retire From Politics Rather Than Snub a Woman. Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1892.

After the commutation by Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, of the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, condemned to death for the murder of David H. Poston, the brother of King's victim, Frank P. Poston, addressed a letter to Grover Cleveland, strongly deprecating the letter he had written to King's niece, Mrs. E. K. White. Mr. Poston, courteous throughout his letter, was plain and to the point. He said that Mr. Cleveland's was "unwarranted and a good government," and would in all pro-bability cost him some votes in Tennes-see. It certainly would among the mem-bers of the Poston family and its con-nections. To this Mr. Cleveland replied as follows:

Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., August 17.—Frank P. Poston, Esq.: My Dear Sir,—In reply to your letters of the 13th instant I beg you to believe that I am in no wise wanting in smypathy for you or the family and friends of your brother, nor do I forget that in the situation there is a perfect excuse for conclusions arrived at without absolutely cool judgment; but I address you in the hope that notwithstanding all this you may be able to take a more reasonable view of my conduct. I have been amazed be-yond expression at the misinterpretation which has been placed upon my letter written to Mrs. E. K. White. I cannot conceive what there is in the minds of the people of your locality which leads them to give it a meaning entirely foreign to my intention and so entirely be-

yond its just interpretation.

This is the first reply which I have thought fit to make to the frequent criticism of my action in this matter. After some hesitation I have determined to say to you, on account of the sincerity and courtesy of your letter and your relations to the tragedy, that I am still utterly un

to the tragedy, that I am still atterly unable to account for the feelings which my letter has occasioned.

Have you and others who are inclined to criticise my action for a moment reflected upon the fact that my letter was written in response to the pitable plea of an apparently heartbroken woman, setting forth in a manner most impressive the reasons why the life of her uncle should be spared? Have you and my critics overlooked the fact that I absolutely declined to interfere with the Governor in behalf of this man? Have you and they forgotten the courtesy and conernor in behalf of this man? Have you and they forgotten the courtesy and consideration which gentlemen in the North, as well as in the South, consider due to the appeal of a weman? Has it entirely escaped attention that the letter was distanted simply and solely by the sympathy which every true man ought to feel for a woman in distres?

I do not overlook the fact that in the closing paragraph of the letter I did say I felt there might be extenuating eigenstants.

elosing paragraph of the letter I did say I felt there might be extenuating encumstances. This was written in connection with the plain statement of my letter, absolutely forcing the norming in 213 one's mind who saw it that my idea concerning extenuation was derived from the letter to which I responded.

I should not be frank with you if I did not add that, so far as my meaning and intent were concerned. I do not in the least regret my action. In response to your suggestion that this act of mine may result in the loss of Democratic votes in the pending campaign, you will par-

in the pending campaign, you will parsdon me, I hope, if I say that when political expediency ferces me to be discourteens to a distressed woman, I am prepared to retire from politics. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ALMOST A TRIPLE TRAGEBY,

Veteran Mellenburg Shoots His Daughter and Kills His Wife and Himself, A Paterson (N. J.) special to the New York

World says: A gray-haired old man and a woman, with blood gushing from bullet holes in their heads, and a younger woman, half frantic and with ugly wounds in her right cheek, the blood from which raingled with that of the old couple, were found shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon in the Roselle, the married daughter of Mrs. leuberg. The old man was dead. He lay flat on his back in the yard close to the stoop, with hards outstretched and a stream of blood flowing from his body into the cal-

Mrs. Mellenberg lay over the old man's Mrs. Meilenberg fay over the old man's arm gasping for breath. She died within a few minutes after the arrival of neighbors. Mrs. Roselle sat on the gore-exvered steep gazing on the two dead forms.

The old man had attempted to kill his daughter and then shot his wife. Imme-

diagety afterwards he ended his own life. Mrs. Roselle, who was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, is the only living witness

Joseph's Hospital, is the only living winesa of the tracely. She will survive. Amid sebs she related the story of the affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Mellenberg's son Antoni obtained a judgment against them for \$75 for repairs done to the building in which they lived. The father and mother quarreled over the payment of the judgment.

One of the two was willing to pay it, but the related to the payment of the judgment.

the stories conflict as to which one it was. However, Antoni sided with his father, and

However, Antoni sided with his father, and it is said he bought a revolver which he gave to his father, saying "Here, you take that and keep up your caid with it."

The sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Roselle saw Antoni give the revolver to the old man and heard the remark. It was with this weapon that the shooting was done. Mrs. Roselle said her mether told her that her father wished to see her. When she went into his presence he began to falk about the judgment, and asked Mrs. Roselle what he must do. She said he would have to give a mortgage on his house or it probably would be sold.

"You're a liar," shouted the old man,

would be sold.

"You're a liar," shouted the old man, jumping to his feet.

Mellenters walked out into the yard.

Mrs. Reselle followed to the door and saw her father fumbling at the leather belt he wors. He walked briskly towards her, and removing his belt said: "Weih, we will all, start together." He grasped Mrs. Roselle by the throat and forced her against the side of the entrance to the room. He struck side of the entrance to the room. He struck her several times with the strup and then the old weman rushed to her daughter's

Mellenberg struck her in the face with his fist and fired a shot at Mrs. Roselle. The bullet entered her right check and came The bullet entered her right check and came out directly under the right eye, causing nothing more serious than a flesh wound. Mrs. Roselle fell in the doorway. She saw the old man shoot her mother through the head and then fire a bullet into his left temple and end his life.

The police have decided to arrest Antoni Mellenberg. About seventeen years ago the old man was sent to State prison for arsob, and five years later he was again arrested.

and five years later he was again arrested for attempting to cut his threat with a razor. He was seventy-four years old and his wife was two years his senior. The old man was a veteran of the war, and re-cently he has been subsisting on the rents derived from his little property and the pen-sion he draws from the Government. He has a grown-up family by both his first and second vives. second wives.

## A Chelera Scare,

A reported outbreak of cholera at Helmetta, N. J., created much excitement in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not cholera, but a violent dyscutery, which is almost as severe and dangerous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a prominent merchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetta, says Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things ever made. For sale by best things ever made. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 cast Main street.

Now is the Time.

Now is the time to have your winterclothing renovated, and the dishmond Stefm-byeing. Scouring and Carnet-Cleaning Works is the place to have your work dens 315 north Fifth street, Mrs. A. J. Pyle, proprietor.